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A  
BRIEF ACCOUNT,  
WITH DIRECTIONS FOR THE USE,  
OF THE  
CEREVISIA ANGLICANA;  
OR,  
ENGLISH DIET DRINK:

A  
VEGETABLE SPECIFIC

For various Diseases, particularly those wherein  
Mercury has proved ineffectual,

FIRST DISCOVERED BY

DR. J. WEBSTER,

An old Member of the Corporation of Surgeons  
in London.

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Felix quam potuit rerum cognoscere causa.

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Now prepared from the original Recipe and  
offered to the Public,

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BY

S. SLEE, W. BRYAN, and Co.

Sole Proprietors of the Genuine Medicine.

And sold by them at the Elaboratory, opposite the Free-Mason's  
Charity, Westminster-Road, and at the Dispensary, No. 6,  
Burrows-Buildings, Blackfriars-Road; and, for the Accom-  
modation of the Public, may be had also at Bolton's Medi-  
cinal Warehouse, Royal-Exchange; Jeboult and Co's,  
Oxford-Street; at Fores's, Printseller, Corner of Sackville-  
Street, Piccadilly; at Hewlett's, Chymist, High-Street,  
Borough; and no where else in Town.

Price 5s. 5d. a Pint, and 10s. 6d. a Quart Bottle, Duty  
included.

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LONDON, Printed for the Proprietors, 1799,

And given with the Medicine.

(Entered at Stationers' Hall.)

THE ACCOUNT  
OF THE

# CLERICALS' ANGLICANA

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## BRIEF ACCOUNT.

**N**O one ought to recommend, or publish to the world, or endeavour to establish the reputation of any thing as a MEDICINE, but what has stood the proof of long trial, extensive practice, and great experience; he should also join with these the closest attention, the strongest idea of the animal œconomy, and the knowledge of the nature of diseases in general.

It consequently follows, that all those who may be induced to try the salutary effects of this invaluable remedy, now offered to the public, may obtain some satisfaction in being informed, that the inventor, or first discoverer of this efficacious MEDICINE, is a medical man (in the strictest sense of the word) from his infancy, he had always a great propensity for physical knowledge, and has had great practice and experience for upwards of fifty years, both in town and country. That, having long, with sorrow, observed the inefficacy of most of the pharmaceutic compositions, he laboured hard to discover one of more universal and general use to mankind, more analagous and congenial to animated nature,



and the structure of our bodies; and having had the happiness to succeed according to his desire, he thought he could not possibly do a more signal service to mankind than to invest this valuable secret in the breasts of a few individuals (whose integrity he can confide in) to be \* prepared by them for the general benefit of mankind, and at an easy expence; for, he is very certain, there never was a more useful and salutary medicine discovered before, in this or any other country; nor does the author recollect a single instance, in the maladies for which it is

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\* The chemical process used in this preparation is *new*, and at present unknown to any others in the world, besides the proprietors, who are under a very considerable penalty not to divulge it, or any one article belonging to it; yet it is necessary to let the world know, it is composed of vegetables of the most innocent, yet specific virtues, and may be given to infants as well as old age, with the greatest benefit and success.

It was the firm opinion of the great Dr. Boerhaave, who often declared it in his public lectures, “ that such an universal medicine would be found, and when found would be “ in vegetables only; as being similar to the blood of all “ animals. For what analogy (says he) can there be between “ metals, minerals, &c. and animals? On the contrary, much “ may be expected, and hoped for, from vegetables whose “ component parts and juices are similar to our own!”

more



more immediately calculated, to have failed in relieving and restoring to perfect health, when the patient has persevered in taking it, and the directions have been punctually followed.

In all scrophulous swellings of the glands, &c. the scurvy in all it's various appearances, more especially such scorbutic affections as are contracted at sea, from salt provisions or long voyages, or intemperance in the manner of living, eating or drinking, &c. it may truly be called a specific in all curable cases, and, *it has not it's equal in every stage of the lues venerea*, the common and reigning disease of the present times—a disgrace to human nature, as well as a disgrace to medicine: for, in the doctor's opinion, few, if any, ever receive a permanent cure from the present mode of treatment; which, but too frequently, leaves a debilitated constitution, a disposition to consumption, &c. so that the cure, as it is generally called, becomes worse than the disease: a stinking breath, rotten teeth, swelled glands, foetid ulcers, carious bones, &c. &c. are very often the consequences of such cures.

Here I cannot help repeating what an honest  
physician,

physician, and a very sensible writer, has said in his treatise concerning the prevention and cure of this prevalent disease, that “ medicines possessed of such active powers as most preparations of mercury are, cannot be thrown into the stomach in large doses for any considerable length of time, without materially affecting that organ, so necessary to the existence of every animal.

“ Mercury will occasionally hurt the stomach and bowels, even when it is administered with the greatest care and attention, and it must be still more pernicious when these are neglected. We may venture to assert that not one in a hundred of those who take mercury have it in their power to observe a proper regimen.

“ Few stimulants are more active than many of the preparations of mercury; indeed some of them are so acrid as to be justly ranked among poisons. Such edge-tools as these can seldom be long used with impunity. I have known few people who had taken great quantities of mercury free from complaints of the stomach or bowels.

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“ The lungs, as well as the stomach, are often  
 “ hurt by means of mercury. The number of  
 “ Young Men who die every year in London of  
 “ Consumptions, brought on by the improper  
 “ use of mercury, is a sufficient proof of the  
 “ baneful effects of that mineral on the lungs.

“ The effects of mercury on the nervous system  
 “ are more direct: I have often seen paralytic  
 “ affections brought on by the imprudent  
 “ use of mercury, by which even young men  
 “ have been rendered lame and miserable for  
 “ life. But the slow and less perceptible effects  
 “ of mercury are more frequent, and likewise  
 “ more hurtful; by them the best constitution  
 “ may be undermined, and the most robust man  
 “ reduced to an absolute invalid, shivering at a  
 “ breeze, and dragging out a wretched existence,  
 “ under a load of nervous maladies, for which  
 “ medicine knows no cure.”

It would require a large volume to recite but  
 a small portion of the evils occasioned by mercury,  
 or quote a thousandth part of what has  
 been written by men, the most eminent in their  
 profession on this subject, pointing out its ill  
 effects on the constitutions of mankind, and  
 even



even in publications which appear to be written on purpose to recommend it's use.

If such are the general and deleterious effects of mercurials, though blended often with other absurdities to disguise their poisonous tendency, what man in his senses would prefer a method so dangerous and uncertain, when there is now offered a safe and certain remedy (proved by many thousand instances) free of any pernicious or poisonous quality whatsoever?

The doctor observes, that as all diseases originate (or are absorbed by contact) in the blood, so they are more easily removed by infusing into this circulating mass (the life of man and of every animal upon the face of the earth) a combination of such elemental principles as are similar to those of which the blood, and other juices, in their pure and elastic state consist; for this is in fact the sole intention, and ultimate aim of all medicines; but they frequently miscarry, by being given in too gross a form, or in too small quantities; and because they are obliged to pass through the several digestive operations of the stomach, &c. before they can reach the venal mass, their specific and  
hidden

hidden virtues are either lost or destroyed amongst the food, or other gastric liquors, or secreted in such very small portions as to produce little or no effect; and further, he has also observed, from long experience, that as all metallic and mineral substances consist of parts no way analagous to the human body, they generally do more hurt than good; especially mercury, the fashionable Herculean, which, in the hands of injudicious prescribers, he has strong reason to believe, and does not hesitate to pronounce, has been the destroyer of multitudes.

In truth the numberless symptoms, and variety of complaints, that an impure and infected blood induces, exceeds belief—one impure and infected person may inoculate hundreds with venereal or scrophulous taints, which often impregnate their baneful influence over the whole human system, and sometimes before they can possibly be aware, their consequences are very alarming.

To cure, or counteract these dreadful diseases, the utmost exertions and inventions of human understanding have been tried, but hitherto with little or no success; nay, even the present method by mercurial treatment, generally proves

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abortive

abortive in the long run, and sends the unhappy patient to an untimely grave.—The nauseous forms, the crude and improper state these sorts of medicines are generally given in, not only torture the patient, but entirely frustrate their intention. On the contrary, the *CEREVISIA ANGLICANA* assimilates as soon as it enters the stomach, and blends with the venal and arterial blood, which it generates and replenishes to an high degree; warms, purifies, animates, and impels throughout the whole system, cleansing the viscera and glands, and more especially the lungs, mesentery, kidneys, &c. stimulates the fibres that promote the gastric liquor, and consequently digestion, dissolving viscid humours, destroys worms and other animalculæ, and prevents infectious diseases taking place from external causes, such as unwholesome smells, and putrid air, &c. In short it is so useful a medicine, and has been so many years established by extensive practice and experience, that little more need be said to recommend it as a general remedy that ought to be kept in every family, particularly under the following diseases (viz.)

In *FEVERS*, by what name soever distinguished. Recent colds are generally the beginning of all fevers, arising from a sudden check to  
some



some of the natural excretions or evacuations of the body; hence the animal machine becomes obstructed, and perhaps under a morbid state of the blood at the same time: the pulse becomes quick, hard, and fuller, plainly discovering that perspiration, and probably transpiration is equally stopped by cold or damp air; and from hence, from this first cause, the various symptoms and appearances commence. In such cases the only remedy is to take about three or four table spoonfuls of the CEREVISIA in a pint of wine-whey, in which squeeze the juice of one lemon, to be drank milk warm as soon as in a warm bed and well covered up; by this means a plentiful perspiration is excited, and all the symptoms cease and vanish; for a better and safer sudorific is not to be found in the whole materia medica, and there is great reason to think that this valuable remedy would prove a specific cure in the epidemical YELLOW FEVER of America and the West Indies.—It has saved many lives in SPOTTED and PUTRID FEVERS, even of the most dangerous kind, and never yet failed being attended with success.

ERUPTIONS on the skin, and other diseases proceeding from impurities of the blood, which shew themselves in the spring and fall, a few

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bottles,

bottles, taken at those times of the year, are an effectual remedy.

For **IMPAIRED CONSTITUTIONS**, perhaps there never was, or will be, any medicine equal to this **CEREVISIA**, for restoring the secretions to their proper courses, and giving strength and vigour to the whole human machine; by infusing it's balsamic virtues into the circulating mass of fluids, they become almost new men again, having their muscular powers restored with their wonted health, strength, and complexion.

In all **FEMALE WEAKNESSES**, obstructed menstrua, &c. the cause of great suffering to the sex, this medicine speedily cures, and is one of the best known to be taken by the young at or about the commencement, and by the older at the decline of the periodical appearance.

It also renovates the life and spirits in **DEBILITATED HABITS** of both sexes, whether from youthful imprudences, hard drinking, or the too free use of mercury; helps digestion, and creates an appetite; it destroys worms in children and adults, and is one of the best anthelmintics that can be given. It's effects are  
astonishing

astonishing in cleansing all the viscera in general, especially the lymphatic and glandular system; in truth it's virtues cannot be sufficiently spoken of, and humanity demands that it should no longer be confined to private practice only, but for the benefit of mankind made public, at an expence so easy as to preclude few, if any\*, from having it in their power to prove it's salutary effects.

In PULMONARY and CONSUMPTIVE cases, and in most ASTHMATIC complaints, it has been attended with surprizing beneficial effect, in facilitating expectoration, &c. and with persevering in a milk diet, and other proper regimen, has been the means of saving numbers of both sexes, even when the original cause has proceeded from wrong treatment, and perhaps that of being blended with venereal or other disease at the same time.

In SCROPHULOUS or evilish complaints, where the glands of the neck, &c. are visibly affected, no medicine ever discovered it's equal; but in such cases it must be a considerable time

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\* Real objects, who are not able to purchase the medicine, being respectably recommended to the proprietors, may experience it's benefits without expence.



continued, particularly if the glands are hard, much swelled, and discharge a matter or disagreeable sanies, which ought to be rather promoted than dried up; keeping these sores clean, by washing them with warm milk and water, and dressing them every day with some easy digestive, spread upon lint or a fine soft rag. Here I must observe, that cleanliness is as absolutely necessary in those dreadful cases, as it is in venereal ones, when there are frequently chancres and ulcers upon and about the glands penis; also the pudenda of females, which ought to be kept clean by frequent washing, &c. for which purpose there is a useful machine contrived, called a bidet, or semicupium, which upon many other accounts, should be a piece of furniture in every family.

**The LUES VENEREA.** In every stage of the disease, whether in male or female; it has never failed in any curable case, even after repeated salivations have proved ineffectual.

Simple, or common, as well as virulent **GONORRHEAS**, speedily alter their appearance for the better, though the latter, in many habits, proves sometimes obstinate, and requires a longer continuance of the **CEREVISIA**,  
 especially

especially if mercury in whatsoever form has been injudiciously administered before hand any length of time\*.

In SEA-SCURVY it has proved the most certain remedy ever experienced, and has always succeeded in every other scorbutic eruption arising from any acrid corrupted state of the blood or otherwise: and in all itchings or breakings out, of what kind or appearance soever, a few bottles will often be a sufficient conviction of it's salutary effects, and to repeat it longer occasionally, as circumstances may require.

This DIET DRINK is well worthy the consideration of a British parliament, for the sake of

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\* Since the first publication of this CEREVISIA, a few mean efforts have been made by some of the faculty to hurt it's character, as an antivenereal, &c.—some of those strenuous advocates for the quicksilver treatment, which, they say, acts in the blood-vessels as shot in a bottle, i.e. rubs off the fur and other impurities adhering to their sides; but, I hope for the sake of their patients, that after they have sufficiently scoured the blood-vessels, that they have also found out some ingenious method of removing those mercurial shot, without suspending their patients by the feet to let them run out the way they went in. A theory so ridiculous may serve not only to excite the risible faculties; but deserves the contempt of every sensible man.

preserving

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preserving

preserving the healths and lives of our brave soldiers and seamen from the ravages made by venereal and scorbutic complaints, and many other diseases incident to navies and armies, and to be dosed and distributed out to them by their surgeon or doctor as he may think proper.

The LUES VENEREA, as well as other pestilential matter, is probably communicated by contact; and it ought to be remembered that morbid matter of any sort, when it comes in contact, frequently, and in considerable quantities, carries danger with it; even the effluvium has a procreative power of generating something similar to itself: no wonder then that those who are much exposed to the contact, or breath and perspiration of diseased persons should lose their health; nor is it strange that these kind of diseases should be gradually, and so frequently communicated from one to another.

After what has been said above, by way of warning to youth of both sexes, and the danger they run by promiscuous commerce, it is to be hoped they will seriously lay the consequences to heart, and after recovery do so no more.

Dec. 24th, 1798.

J. WEBSTER.

DIRECTIONS

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**DIRECTIONS**  
**FOR**  
**THE USE OF**  
**DR. WEBSTER'S**  
**CEREVISIA ANGLICANA;**  
**OR THE**  
**ENGLISH DIET DRINK.**

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**PREPARED**  
**FROM THE ORIGINAL RECIPE,**  
**BY**  
**S. SLEE, W. BRYAN, and Co.**  
**SOLE PROPRIETORS OF THE GENUINE MEDICINE.**

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DIRECTIONS

THE USE OF

DR. WEBSTER'S

CERVYRIA ANGLICANA

OR THE

ENGLISH DIRT DRINK

PREPARED BY

FROM THE ORIGINAL RECIPE

BY

A NEW METHOD OF PREPARATION  
AND THE USE OF THE SAME  
FOR THE CURE OF THE  
ENGLISH DIRT DRINK

W. B. WEBSTER

## DIRECTIONS.

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AS the effects of the Cerevisia Anglicana, or English Diet Drink, are particularly operative on the *lymphatics and glands*, (yet astonishing in cleansing all the viscera in general) care should be taken that it is properly conveyed into *that system*, which will be accomplished by observing the following directions:

Grown persons of either sex, in very low or debilitated conditions, should begin with one table spoonful night and morning, gradually increasing the dose to three or four, unless it should prove very laxative, which must be attended to, as that would be a means of lessening it's proper effect on the lymphatics and glands.

Those who are of a stronger habit, may take three or four table spoonfuls, which is the common dose, morning and evening; and if the case is violent, and has been of long standing, this quantity may be increased to six or eight, and in very obstinate cases must be continued for some time.

Women with child may take from two to three table spoonfuls once a day during the time of gestation, and even the child at the breast, when the first milk has not been sufficiently purgative, will be greatly benefited, if it takes a tea spoonful occasionally in it's pap.

Children

Children under three years old, of delicate habits, who are very weak and debilitated, should begin with a pap spoonful or less, night and morning, gradually increasing the dose to three or four, which should not be exceeded.

Those of delicate habits above that age, should begin with a table spoonful night and morning, gradually increasing the dose to three.

Stronger habited children may begin with two table spoonfuls night and morning, encreasing the dose to four, unless it prove too laxative, as when that is the case it does not act on the lymphatics and glands, consequently would not so soon effect a cure.

Females under the fluor albus, obstructed menses, and other weakening complaints, the cause of great suffering to the sex, may begin with two table spoonfuls night and morning, gradually increasing the dose to four, unless it should, as before observed, prove very laxative. The use of it must be suspended in all cases, during the menstruous discharge.

THE precautions and assistances to which patients are to have recourse, during the use of this medicine, are few and simple.

To



To be careful in avoiding colds is prudent under every process, for the cure of almost any disease, but no alarming consequences are to be dreaded, as in the use of metallic medicines; for the *CEREVISIA ANGLICANA*, or the English Diet Drink, is the best medicine ever known for a cold—in that case, from two to four table spoonfuls (according to the age and strength of the patient) in, from half a pint to a pint of wine whey, in which the juice of half, or a whole lemon, may be squeezed, to be taken as the patient goes to rest, having the bed warmed, and being well covered, this will act as a sudorific; and seldom fails to remove the symptoms, but in obstinate cases may require to be repeated.

Temperance is advisable in all cases of disease, but this medicine being wholly vegetable, a low vegetable diet is the most unfriendly of any to it's salutary effects.

When a small quantity purges, and the disorder requires more than can be retained in the bowels, every kind of acid must be avoided, especially raw or unripe fruits, sallads, cyder, sharp wines, punch, and in some cases where inflammation is very great, most of the usual vegetables of the table must be abstained from, and the diet consist of light animal food, the drink may be a little well brewed beer, good red port, Madeira,

Madeira, weak brandy and water, rum or gin and water, as the patient's feelings may dictate.

If such effects should discover themselves as tumours in the groins, commonly called buboes, chancres or ulcers on the glands penis, or any species of inflammation, of which the scurvy, scrophula, or venereal disease are susceptible, a poultice of bread and milk, or linseed meal is only to be used; all wounds produced by these diseases are to be cleansed with warm water or milk and water only, and dressed with dry lint\*, over which apply a plaster of yellow basilicon, or any other easy digestive, spread thin as possible. No surgical operation will be necessary where this medicine is properly used; the knife occasions ulcers and scars, which might be avoided; the rubbing in of mercury is also very injurious to the constitution, and opposes the good effects of the medicine.

It is particularly necessary to inform every patient, that the medicine must be regularly taken every day, according to the directions; for some disorders in bad cases will strengthen more in one day than it is in the power of medicine to restore in a week; and it should be continued for some

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\* In wounds where the dry lint causes pain, the digestive should be spread on the lint.

time after all symptoms have disappeared, as the smallest degree of taint imaginable, especially of venereal poison, remaining in the habit, will in a little time accumulate to an alarming stage, and procure to the patient a renewal of the pain and trouble, as well as expence, which might be avoided, perhaps, by one single bottle.

N. B. The laxative effect this medicine may have on some constitutions, might render it necessary to add to the dose taken at night six, eight, or ten drops of the tincture of opium; which may be increased gradually until the desired effect is produced, not exceeding fifteen or twenty drops; and on the other hand, should it in some constitutions produce a costive habit, so that three or four table spoonfuls do not keep the bowels in an easy temperature, producing one or two motions a day, recourse may be had to a dose of any opening physic the patient has been accustomed to, which must be taken in the morning, and worked off with thin gruel, tea, or any other weak diluting liquor; in the evening the patient may begin with the medicine again, taking only two table spoonfuls, which dose must be gradually increased as before, until the bowels have obtained their proper tone.

This diet drink has a very pleasing and agreeable taste and flavour, and may be taken by  
itself,



itself, or in tea, coffee, beer, ale, wine, weak brandy and water, rum or gin and water, or where the sweet is disagreeable in camomile-tea.

\* \* \* To prevent imposition, the public are requested to be particular in examining the label affixed to each bottle, that it is signed by the proprietors,

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S. SLEE, W. BRYAN, and Co.

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All letters, post paid, directed to them at the Elaboratory, opposite the Free-Mason's Charity, Westminster-Road, or at the Dispensary, No. 6, Burrows-Buildings, Blackfriars-Road, will be duly attended to.

To Voyagers, Captains of ships, and others, purchasing a quantity, a good allowance will be made.

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Will keep good in any climate.

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FINIS.

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